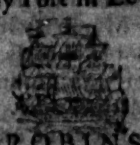
Post office


# The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

(VOL. I.) THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1790. (No. 40.)



FOR CHARTER,
To any Port in EUROPE,

The SHIP  ISABELLA,

GEORGE ROBINSON, Master,
Now lying at George Town, and will be ready to receive a Cargo in three Weeks.—She is an excellent Ship, a British Bottom, and will carry between 5 and 600 Hogsheads—Apply to the Master on board, or to
DANIEL and ISAAC M'PHERSON.

WHO HAVE LATELY RECEIVED
A general Assortment of
*Bolting-Cloths.*
Which are of as good a Quality, and will be sold as cheap, as any imported into America.
Alexandria, April 15, 1790. 6w

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, *on low terms*,
THAT valuable PLANTATION, lately in possession of Col. *James Hendricks*—It is situated within four miles of the town of Alexandria, in the State of Virginia; contains about 270 Acres, more or less, and has erected thereon a large and elegant Brick Dwelling-House, a very commodious Barn, and other necessary out-houses, &c. &c.—The situation of this place is beautiful, and remarkably healthy, and its proximity to the town of Alexandria makes it very valuable, as it is well wooded, and has a large proportion of excellent Meadow in high order. It is needless to say any more of this place, as it is supposed any person inclined to purchase would wish to see it, and a view of the premises will be a greater recommendation than the most flattering description.—Also, a HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Bath, in Berkeley County, situated in the best part of the town.

A TRACT of LAND of the first quality, containing 300 Acres, situated on the river Ohio, near the town of Pittsburgh——And an undivided right in several TRACTS of LAND, on the Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania.

Any person inclinable to purchase any of the above premises, may hear the terms of sale and further particulars, by applying to Mr. JOHN WARDER, in Philadelphia; Mr. JOSIAH WATSON or WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, in Alexandria or to Mr. B. STODDART, George-Town.

WE once more give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of *James Hendricks* and *Co.* or *John Hendricks*, late of the Town of Alexandria, Merchants, to pay their respective debts to Mr. JOSIAH WATSON. Those who neglect to come to a settlement before the 10th day of April next, may depend on suits being then commenced against them.

JOSIAH WATSON,
WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,
BENJAMIN STODDART, } Assignees.
February 11, 1790.

WE HAVE FOR SALE,
A QUANTITY OF
SALT,
Suitable for the Fisheries.
ROBINSON, SANDERSON, and CO.
Alexandria, April 1, 1790.

*Fishing Materials.*

SEINE-TWINE, Sheet-Cork, white & tarr'd Rope, Salt, &c. may be had on very reasonable Terms, by applying to
JOHN MURRAY & CO.
Alexandria, March 11, 1790.

VACHEL YATES,
STAY-MAKER AT ANNAPOLIS,

RESPECTFULLY requests those Ladies, who chuse to employ him, to forward their measures, taken in the following manner, viz.

When the lady is laced, as tight as she desires to be in a new pair—

1 Around the body above.
2 Around the waist. This measure must be taken an inch and an half smaller than the lady's waist.
3 From under the arm to the hip.
4 From the top of the stays before, down to the peak.
5 From arm to arm over the breast. A close measure, without any allowance.
6 From the peak straight up the side of the stays to the top of the back.
7. From the top of the back, down to the end of the strap.

April 22, 1790. 3w

Spring Goods.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship LANCASTER, Capt. WILLIAM BROWN, from WHITEHAVEN, and for SALE at the Warehouse of

*Robinson, Sanderson & Company,*

A large and general Assortment of
GOODS
Suitable to the approaching Season.

*For particulars of which they refer to printed Handbills.*

Alexandria, April 22, 1790.

N. B. A Quantity of TAR for sale by the Barrel.


EXTRACTS *from the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, February 19, 1790.

IN committee of the whole on the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Madison's motion for a discrimination under consideration.

[*Mr.* GERRY's *Speech continued.*]

Some gentlemen have referred us to the act of Congress for scaling the continental currency, to prove both the policy and justice of a discrimination. Let us examine that matter: Congress, from the commencement of the war to February 1781, were but a meeting of State Commissioners, without any form of government or powers, except such as were contained in their discordant commissions. From April 1775, to the end of 1779, they supported the war by artificial credit: At that period they had issued 200000000 of paper dollars, and borrowed 35000000 of dollars on loan office certificates, which were afterwards reduced to 11000000; they had borrowed all they could in Europe, and were reduced to the necessity of stopping emissions, and of depending on the States for monthly supplies of 15000000 of depreciated dollars, and on domestic loans. In March, 1780, the proposed taxes and loans failed; emissions on the former plan were at an end, and Congress were reduced to the necessity of scaling the old debt, to sink it, and of beginning anew, or of giving up the cause; Sad alternative! to violate the public faith or be enslaved. They chose the former, but aimed to do all possible justice. Indeed they had one reason for scaling bills of credit, which applies not to the liquidated debt. The public did not receive the value of the former, but did of the latter, according to the nominal sums; and had each emission been scaled according to its value when issued, the public would probably have been better satisfied, but having reduced the old bills from 40 to 1, did Congress attempt to rescale them when they sunk to 1000 for 1? Or did they provide that original holders, who passed continental money for less than they received it, should be reimbursed by the assignees? If not, the precedent is against discrimination. Indeed if the precedent favoured such a measure, it is admitted by the gentleman who produced it to have been a violation of faith, and is therefore a bad precedent, which can never sanctify a bad act, or alter the eternal rules of justice. Because then Congress, in a distressing war, without a form of government, and at the end of their resources, violated faith, can we, on a principle of policy, in a profound peace, with a strong government, and sufficient resources, be justified in taking a measure which promises so little advantage, and which may involve such dangerous consequences? If this measure is adopted, what is to be done with them who have given Congress a dollar in public securities for an acre of land, such as you will now sell for one fifth of a dollar in the same securities. Ought not Congress, on their own principle, as the assignee of the purchaser, to reimburse four-fifths of this property? But what security will a speculator in land have, who may purchase of an original proprietor, that when the value of the land is enhanced, a similar discrimination will not be made? And who, thus circumstanced, will purchase your lands?

With respect to the practicability of discriminating, gentlemen in favour of the measure have not removed the objections of those who are against it, and have only said provision must be made in certain cases, without explaining. It has been said, if the latter will unite with the former, the difficulties, although great, may be removed; but no effort can make a measure practicable, which is impracticable. Such attempts tend to weaken government, and to bring the laws into contempt, as we have seen in regulating acts.

Public opinion has been mentioned as an argument in favour of the plan. I have the highest respect for the public opinion, but have not argued on this ground: First, because in the present case we know not the public opinion; and secondly because conjecture is endless and useless. Indeed, in great national concerns the public will generally form their opinions by the proceedings of the Legislature, because the latter have a more general view of matters, and the best means for forming a judgment. If on the whole, then, the justice, policy, or practicability of the measure, was only in question, ought we to accept it? But when we are doubtful of all, ought we not to reject the proposition?

Mr. BLAND seconded Mr. GERRY's motion. He said he was apprehensive the idea of discrimination had already worked mischief. He then explained the fallacy and injustice of such a measure, which he thought had been clearly proved to the house, and assigned among other reasons its impracticability, which, if there were ninety-nine reasons for it, that in itself was sufficient to make him vote against the amendment.

Holders will come to the treasury and demand payment; there they must deposite their certificates, and there they must lie until proofs can be obtained. The same inconvenience will arise respecting the interest: suppose a creditor, if the amendment should pass, was obliged to look for proofs, where must he seek them? in the grave, beyond the sea, in Asia! Suppose a creditor was unwilling to comply with this law, you must then pass another law to compel him to deposite his security.

The question had not been answered to his satisfaction, and he should not have risen were it not on account of the point of discrimination, to which he had always entertained an aversion, as involving the loss of that most valuable and inestimable jewel PUBLIC CREDIT.

If we commit this breach of public faith, it would be little better than the tender laws of Rhode-Island. No doubt some of the speculators had deserved punishment, but others are innocent. Mr. Bland observed that he was no speculator, but he held original securities, therefore the decision could not affect him. There is hardly a state in the union that wishes for any discrimination. If the state accounts are to be all reckoned, what a day of reckoning would that be, to travel back and issue fresh notes! it would be two final settlements. In short, there appeared so much intricacy and difficulty, that it was utterly impossible and impracticable in his opinion; he therefore was against Mr. Madison's amendment, but would second that of Mr. Gerry.

[*Some explanations with respect to order then took place, and Mr. Gerry agreed to withdraw his motion until the proposition of Mr. Madison should be first disposed of.*]

Mr. Burke rose and observed, that on Friday last he had laid before the committee a motion for making a discrimination between original holders and assignees of public securities, and for establishing a scale of depreciation of those securities; this motion he afterwards thought proper to withdraw, as, on further consideration, he deemed it altogether impracticable, and because he was not convinced that such a measure was honest and consistent with public faith, he did not think himself at liberty to give it his support.

As to the question before the committee, Mr. Burke said he could consider it in no other view than as a question, Whether we shall commit a breach of public faith with the domestic creditors of the United States, and violate those solemn promises, so often repeated in appeals and proclamations to the people by the late government, and a promise or engagement which has been reiterated by the new constitution? In his opinion it required no profound skill, in politics or finance, to answer the question: it is only consulting the dictates of common faith and common honesty, which command nations as well as individuals to fulfil their engagements.

The United States have repeatedly pledged themselves, in terms plain as language can express, to pay to the bearer a specific sum: and to commit a violation of this promise appeared to him both unjust and impolitic. If the United States are able to perform it, they ought to do so. He believed and hoped that they had the ability; and even in the case of inability, he was of opinion, should bankruptcy itself ensue from the honourable attempt to do justice, this would be preferable to a stain cast upon these states, at the commencement of their political career, by a cool and deliberate act of public injustice to their creditors. America has established in the world a high military character: let her but perform her engagements, and she will also establish a national character of honour and fair dealing.

This will be to her as a real and substantial treasure, which she will be able to transmit, like a fair inheritance, to her children. Should we, on the other hand, pollute her, by suffering her to commit a breach of honour, it will be such a public calamity as no money can compensate.

Mr. Burke then offered a few observations, in answer to those gentlemen who were so urgent in favour of the motion. They had advanced that the officers and soldiers have not been fully paid,

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Madison] has said that, without the discrimination which he offers, we shall be raising monuments of gratitude, not to our officers and soldiers who fought for us,

but to thoſe who ſpeculated on their ſecurities. On this, Mr. Burke remarked, that it is to be lamented, when our army was diſbanded, the derangement of our affairs put it out of our power to pay them in ſpecie. The ſtates, however, did every thing in their power to provide for their ſoldiers. The ſtate of S. Carolina gave them bounties in lands, and the warrants, and grants for theſe lands were paſſed through different offices without the uſual fees. North-Carolina, Virginia, and other ſtates, gave ſimilar bounties, he believed, without mentioning the lands appropriated for them by the United States. He would not ſay that the ſoldiers have been rewarded, for what reward can be adequate to their great ſervices? But he inſiſted that the people of America have not been unmindful of thoſe ſervices. If we, for a moment, conſider the conduct of the people towards one part of the army (the officers) we ſhall find that America has ſignally diſplayed her gratitude towards them, from the commander in chief down to the enſign. The illuſtrious leader of her armies retiring from the field to private life, ſhe again raiſed to the elevated ſtation of a *ſovereign prince!* Through what motives? From gratitude for his ſplendid ſervices. View the high departments of the general government; look into the ſeveral offices; enter the ſeveral cuſtom houſes from the northern to the ſouthern extremity of the continent: there we ſhall find *conſpicuous* inſtances of gratitude.

Let us now ſee how the people regard the officers of the army in the different ſtates. In S. Carolina, no other claſs of citizens ſtand any chance in competition with officers; they are promoted to the ſtations of governor, lieutenant-governor, privy counſellors; they are to be found preſiding in the tribunals of juſtice, in the legiſlatures, and on the floor of Congreſs; and the gratitude of the people follows them in the private walks and ordinary occupations of life. They are juſtly held in love and veneration; and if the future hiſtorian of America records the truth and nothing but the truth, he muſt raiſe laſting monuments, both of the illuſtrious ſervices of the officers of the army, and of the gratitude and love of the people for thoſe ſervices. This, Mr. Burke ſaid, he mentioned in anſwer, or rather defence, of the people, and to clear them from the charge of ingratitude.

It is urged, in favour of diſcrimination, that a few ſpeculators will make princely fortunes. This, he ſaid, was a circumſtance which he ſincerely regretted; as he did likewiſe regret the ſpeculations now carrying on, from this city and other places, in the ſtate of South-Carolina—the ſending pilot-boats ſecretly from New York to Charleſton, while the people there were a ſleep, as it were, and totally unacquainted with the councils or views of adminiſtration, with information on the one ſide only: this he thought a hard caſe. But the ſpeculators availing themſelves of this and a variety of other advantages, could not, he ſaid, juſtify him in his own mind, in giving a vote that would give a ſtab to the good faith and credit of a nation in whoſe councils he had the honour of a ſuffrage.

He foreſaw, however, a ſtill greater misfortune, in this buſineſs, than that of a few ſpeculators aggrandizing themſelves by our funding ſyſtem: it is, *that our public ſecurities will go into the hands of foreigners.* The preſent ſyſtem, offered by the Secretary, is *actually mortgaging theſe ſtates* to foreign ſpeculators, for the amount of the debt: for the holders will ſell, as they have already ſold, immenſe ſums to foreigners, to raiſe ready money. Few of our citizens poſſeſſing monied capitals, ready money will yield far greater emoluments, employed in commerce or agriculture, than when lodged in the funds. This is a calamity which he lamented from his ſoul: but upon a moſt ſerious conſideration upon the ſubject, he was not clear but a forfeiture of public faith, a loſs of public credit, would be for America a far greater calamity. He entertained ſtrong apprehenſions, that parting with the fair inheritance of public faith and public honour, under any pretext, would be acting the part of him who ſold his inheritance for a meſs of pottage. Viewing the ſubject in this light, he ſaid he could not, he dared not, vote in favour of the motion.

He alſo mentioned another ground whereon he oppoſed it: the ſcheme of a diſcrimination appeared totally impracticable. Commiſſioners muſt be appointed, not only in different ſtates, but in different places of the ſame ſtate. If commiſſioners are appointed, for inſtance, in Charleſton, the citizens muſt attend from the remoteſt part of the ſtate, and be worried in travelling backwards and forwards to ſeek for witneſſes, many of whom may be dead or removed into other countries—not to mention the length of time and enormous expence which ſo complicated a buſineſs muſt occaſion,

Mr. Burke concluded by declaring it to be his opinion, that the propoſition, if agreed to, would throw things into confuſion and perplexity, which he could not ſee the extent of: he ſhould therefore oppoſe it.

---

*By the Brig Rachael, Capt.* BLAKENEY, *arrived here on Saturday laſt in 7 Weeks from London, we have received London Newſpapers down to the 20th of February, from which the following is extracted, viz.*

## LONDON, February 12.

*Extract of a letter from Naples, Dec.* 19.

"A VERY extraordinary circumſtance happened a few days ago. For ſome time paſt the road between Capo di Monte and Minao, a few miles diſtant from this capital, had been infeſted by a robber who had always found means to elude all purſuit. A merchant who had been well acquainted with him, having buſineſs at Minao, ſet off for that place early in the morning, taking with him in his chaiſe his Corſican dog, which he covered with his great coat to keep him from the cold. At a narrow part of the road he was ſtopped by the robber. The merchant at firſt reminded him of their old acquaintance, hoped to perſuade him to be ſatisfied with a preſent, but he anſwered that "he knew nobody, and that if the merchant wiſhed to ſave his life, he muſt give every thing valuable he had about him." The merchant, pretending to comply, waked his dog, which was ſleeping between his feet, and ſet him on. The intrepid animal ſeized him by the throat, threw him on the ground, and found means to baffle the attempts he made with his piſtols and dagger to rid himſelf of his aſſailant. In the mean time the merchant drove off at full ſpeed, and ſtopped at the firſt inn. Shortly after, his dog ſcratched and barked at the door, and upon admiſſion leaped about his maſter with the greateſt ſigns of joy, although the blood was ſtreaming from the ſeveral wounds he had received. When the day broke, the robber was found dead on the road."

FEBRUARY 15.

### MUSICAL PHÆNOMENON.

An Infant, little more than *four years old*, is juſt brought up from Warwickſhire, whoſe muſical talents exceed every thing that has hitherto been known. Till about nine months ago, the boy was ſo diſpleaſed with all notes of melody, that he conſtantly burſt into tears when either his father or mother played upon any inſtrument, or ſung. But, in May laſt, all on a ſudden, he became as paſſionately enamoured of thoſe ſounds to which he had before invariably ſhewn ſuch ſigns of averſion. He already plays on the piano forte and organ, in perfect time, and fine taſte, ſeveral of Handel's and Corelli's difficult *fugues*, and that with a diſcriminative touch, and expreſſion of countenance, which ſtrongly mark his ſingular genius. He is already grounded by his father in all the principles of the *keys, concords, diſcords* &c. and is allowed by Clementi, and the other profeſſors who have heard him, to be the moſt extraordinary muſical prodigy they ever beheld. The father's name is Appleton; he is a maltſter, not far diſtant from Birmingham, and is come to town for the expreſs purpoſe of procuring the ableſt maſters for his little *Warwickſhire* APOLLO.—Their Majeſties have expreſſed a deſire to hear him ſome evening at Buckingham Houſe.

*Feb.* 18. The Paris reports of the EMPEROR'S DEATH, remain ſtill unconfirmed:—Letters from Vienna, of a date that did not correſpond with the French account—do not go further than to ſtate, that he is deemed paſt recovery!

A curious circumſtance took place on Monday night at the Maſquerade, of which the following is the ſubſtance:—Some young Bloods, deliberating over their bottle what would produce them ſome ſun for the evening, reſolved at laſt to ſew fiſh hooks within ſide their pockets—the reſult of which was, that one poor *gudgeon* bit, and was taken; but the extreme anguiſh the fellow felt, together with his apparent ſhame at being thus publicly expoſed, operated ſo far on the Angler, that he diſmiſſed him with only a ſevere rebuke, and recommending an inſtant application to a ſurgeon.

*Feb.* 20, The notes on the Trial of Mr. Haſtings are not thoſe kind of notes which a certain deſcription of perſons looked for previous to that trial—The iniquity of the Delinquent may be great; but in that iniquity there are people who would have ſhared the plunder if they could. It is human nature from infancy to manhood, and in all ſituations of life, ſo to do, and for a perſon when refuſed as a Partner,—to become a Proſecutor. Thus the boy that cannot ſteal into a place with his comrade at the back of a hackney coach, cries out to the driver—"*Whip behind.*"

*Feb.* 27. When Mr. Ruſhworth ſtood alone yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons, on his motion relative to the exportation of lambs from Southampton, it was ſaid by an Iriſhman, either Mr. Courtenay or Mr. Flood, that the *Houſe divided unanimouſly againſt it.*

The Court of Madrid are betraying a conſciouſneſs, that in the Eighteenth Century the bluſterings of Deſpots and the fulminations of Prieſts are about to loſe their effect.—Mr. Bourſac, the Spaniſh Vice-Conſul in Languedoc, has, by order, preſented to the Municipal Officers a congratulatory addreſs on the regeneration of the French Empire, which they owe to the enlightened labours of the National Aſſembly, and the paternal wiſdom of the King.

---

## PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

Died on Saturday night, in the 85th year of his age, the illuſtrious BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—The world has been ſo long in poſſeſſion of ſuch extraordinary proofs of the ſingular abilities and virtues of this FRIEND OF MANKIND, that it is impoſſible for a newſpaper to encreaſe his fame, or to convey his name to a part of the civilized globe, where it is not already known and admired.

*April* 21. This day were interred the remains of the illuſtrious and venerable BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. with every mark of tender and reſpectful ſorrow, which an affectionate family devoted to him—friends truly ſenſible of his worth, or an intelligent and grateful city could ſhow.

The ſhips in the harbour, even thoſe of Great-Britain, hung their flags half maſt high.

To the city of Boſton, the place of his nativity, he has left a liberal and well-judged token of his remembrance—to the city of Philadelphia, his ſecond place of birth, he has left the ſame.—But time alone can unfold to his country and his fellow-men, the numerous treaſures of wiſdom, which his patriotiſm and philanthrophy have bequeathed them.

---

*Experiments and Obſervations on the uſe of* PLASTER *of* PARIS, *communicated to the Burlington Society for the Promotion of Agriculture.*

EXPERIMENT I.

Mr. Jonathan Woolſton, of Bucks county, Pennſylvania, prepared 14 acres of good new land in the fall of 1787, upon which he ſowed white wheat. In the beginning of March 1788, he ſowed 4lb. of clover ſeed, and three buſhels of Plaſter of Paris, upon every acre of this ground. It produced 16 buſhels of clean wheat per acre. Soon after harveſt a ſeries of rainy weather came on, which laſted fourteen days; during that time the clover grew as high as the wheat ſtubble, and ſome time after fully bloſſomed. When ripe, he cut and threſhed it; the produce was twenty-one buſhels of clean ſeed, which, with the wheat, he ſold for £140—the price he had given for the land. Mr. Woolſton thinks, that the pooreſt of the land produced more in proportion than the richeſt; and that by the uſe of the Plaſter, clover may be kept in the ground three years longer than its uſual period. On a tough ſward it will be neceſſary to lay on four or five buſhels to the acre; it meliorates and lightens the ſoil, turning it of a darker colour, ſo as to be plainly viſible, and produces clover. He thinks that ſtrewing it over the whole ground is better for Indian corn than putting it on the hills, as when the fine roots, by which the nouriſhment is received, puſh themſelves into a poorer ſoil, they muſt dwindle for want of that nouriſhment which the Plaſter affords. Mr. Woolſton tried aſhes in the proportion of ten buſhels for one of the Plaſter; the ſucceſs was great,—but he does not think in that proportion it is equal to the Plaſter. The ſoil was a light loam.

EXPERIMENT II.

Mr. Longſtreth, of Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, planted fifty acres of Indian corn, on thirty acres of which he put Plaſter of Paris, after the corn came up, and before it was harrowed; about one eighth of a gill to a hill. The ſoil was a light loam; the hills five feet three quarters by four feet aſunder. On the thirty acres he computes there was an increaſe of 200 buſhels of corn more than the land would have produced without the Plaſter of Paris, judging from the produce of the twenty acres on which no Plaſter was put. He put 26 buſhels of the Plaſter on the 30 acres. Mr. Longſtreth has tried the Plaſter on clover and oats, and has found it to make a conſiderable difference in each.

Publiſhed by order of the Society,
WILLIAM COXE, jun. Sec'ry.
Burlington, April 13, 1790.

---

## NORFOLK, April 19.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, February* 17.

"Yeſterday at 12 at night, ſentence was pronounced on M. Favras—He was declared 'convicted of having formed a project for a counter Revolution, by aſſembling the malcontents of the provinces—by introducing foreign troops into the kingdom—by ſeducing a part of the French guards—by ſpreading diviſion among the national guards—by attempting the lives of three diſtinguiſhed guardians of the public liberty (M. Neckar, M. Bailli, and M. de la Fayette)—by conveying the King and Royal Family to Peronne—by diſſolving the National Aſſembly, and marching a force againſt the city of Paris, which, by cutting off its ſubſiſtence, ſhould compel it to ſurrender.'

"He was in conſequence 'to make the *amende honorable* before the principal gate of the cathedral of Notre Dame; to be afterwards conducted by the executioner in a cart to the Place de Greve, with his head and feet naked, holding in his hand a lighted flambeau of two pounds weight, and cloathed in a linen frock covered with brimſtone, having a label on his breaſt and back with this inſcription—*Conſpirateur contre l'Etat.*—He was there condemned on his knees to confeſs his having raſhly and wickedly meditated the commiſſion of all the above recited crimes, and beg pardon of God, his country, his ſovereign, and juſtice; after which he was to be hung till dead, on a gallows erected for the purpoſe in the Place de Greve.'

"At 2 o'clock he was brought from the priſon of the chatelet to the cathedral of Notre Dame. The concourſe of people that flocked together to witneſs the humiliation and puniſhment of the firſt judicial victim to the liberties of France, was immenſe: But, notwithſtanding the enormities of Favras's crimes, neither exceſs nor exultation tarniſhed the execution of the law. The tears which were not refuſed even to ſuffering guilt, prove how little a mild and generous nation merited the epithets 'of a bloody and ferocious democracy.'"

---

## RICHMOND, April 22.

We learn that on Friday ſe'nnight, a moſt cruel and ſhocking murder was committed on the body of a Mr. John Brown, as he was on his way from Peterſburg to Bermuda Hundred—He was found the next day, cut and mangled in a horrid manner. No diſcovery has yet been made of the inhuman wretches who have been guilty of the bloody deed: It is generally ſuppoſed that he had a large ſum of money about him—and it would be well for the merchants to be cautious how they travel with money to pay their duties, without being well armed—for there may be villains always upon the watch, on the road to the Collector's office.

## ALEXANDRIA, April 29.

On the 22d Inſtant, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, Mr. Madiſon moved the following Reſolution:

"The Houſe being informed of the Deceaſe of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, a Citizen whoſe native Genius was not more an Ornament to human Nature, than his various Exertions of it have been precious to Science, to Freedom, and to his Country, do reſolve, as a Mark of the Veneration due to his Memory, that the Members wear the cuſtomary Badge of Mourning for one Month."

On the Queſtion, this Motion paſſed without a Diviſion.

MARRIED: Mr. THOMAS POULTNEY, of this Town, Merchant, to Miſs NANCY THOMAS, Daughter of Mr. EVAN THOMAS, of Maryland.

☞ The public Examination, mentioned in our laſt, will begin To-Morrow preciſely at 9 o'Clock, immediately after the ringing of the Bell. At which Time, it is hoped, Gentlemen of the Town and Vicinity, who can make it convenient, and the Truſtees in particular, will give their Attendance. And on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'Clock, the young Gentlemen will begin to deliver their Engliſh Exerciſes, in the Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe. There will alſo be a Concert——TICKETS to be had at the Printing-Office.

☞ THE ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY will be drawn on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next.—Tickets may ſtill be had from any of the Managers, who will allow a Diſcount of 5 per Cent. in their Price, in caſe of any one Perſon taking 50 or more Tickets, and becoming anſwerable by Bond and approved Security, to pay the Caſh for them on or before the laſt Monday in July next.

CAPTAIN GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

*Arrived.* Brig Rachael, Blakeney, from London.

*Sailed.* Sloop Becca, Cartwright, for St. Croix; Brig Bigona, Municas, Bilboa.

A Queſtion by Michael Rooney, Philomathematicus.

Three perſons bought a Ship which Coſt £. 1728 16s. 9d. ¾.—Now if the firſt Man's Money be multiplied by the fourth Power of the ſecond's, and that Product be again multiplied by the ſixth Power of the third Man's Money, the laſt Product ſhall be the greateſt poſſible—what each Man paid is required, with the Inveſtigation?

*Richmond, March* 26, 1790.

IT having been provided by an act of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs, that the Marſhals of the ſeveral diſtricts of the United States, ſhall cauſe the number of inhabitants within their reſpective diſtricts to be taken, omitting Indians not taxed, and diſtinguiſhing free perſons, including thoſe bound to ſervice for a term of years, from all others, diſtinguiſhing alſo the ſexes and colours of free perſons, and the free males of ſixteen years and upwards, from thoſe under that age; and the ſaid Marſhals being empowered, for effecting this purpoſe, to appoint as many aſſiſtants within their reſpective diſtricts as to them ſhall appear neceſſary: I hereby give public notice, that in order to receive with as general convenience as poſſible, the applications of ſuch as ſhall be willing to become aſſiſtants in this buſineſs, and the better to aſcertain how the ſeveral diviſions of this State, can be the moſt conveniently made, I ſhall attend on the ſeveral days, and at the places herein after mentioned, that is to ſay—On the 22d of May next at Charlotteſville, for the purpoſe of appointing aſſiſtants for the counties of Albemarle, Louiſa, Fluvanna and Amherſt.—On the 1ſt of June, at the Eagle Tavern in Richmond, for the counties of Henrico, Hanover, Cheſterfield, Goochland and Powhatan.—On the 5th of June, at Bromley's tavern in Peterſburg, for the counties of Dinwiddie, Prince George, Amelia, Nottoway, Brunſwick, Greenſville, Lunenburg and Mecklenburg.—On the 8th of June, at Mauphin's tavern in Williamſburg, for the counties of James City, Charles City, New-Kent, Glouceſter, York, Warwick, Elizabeth City, Norfolk, Princeſs Anne, Nanſemond, Southampton, Suffolk, Iſle of Wight, Surry, Suſſex, Accomack and Northampton.—On the 12th of June, at Hobb's-Hole, for the counties of Eſſex, Middleſex, King and Queen, King William, Richmond, Weſtmoreland, Lancaſter and Northumberland.—On the 16th of June, at Benſon's tavern in Frederickſburg, for the counties of Spottſylvania, Caroline, King George, Stafford, Orange, Culpepper, Fauquier, Prince William, Fairfax and Loudoun.—On the 1ſt of July, at Prince Edward Court-Houſe, for the counties of Prince Edward, Buckingham, Cumberland, Charlotte, Halifax and Pittſylvania.—On the 5th of July, at New-London, for the counties of Bedford, Campbell, Franklin and Henry.—On the 14th of July, at the Sweet-Springs, for the counties of Waſhington, Montgomery, Ruſſell, Greenbrier, Kanawa and Wythe.—On the 22d of July, at Staunton, for the counties of Auguſta, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Pendleton and Boutetort.—On the 28th of July, at Wincheſter, for the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Hampſhire, Hardy and Shanandoah.—And, on the 6th of Auguſt, at Monongalia Court-Houſe, for the counties of Monongalia, Harriſon, Ohio and Randolph. The buſineſs in this State will be arranged by counties, and the duties of each aſſiſtant will be limited to one county, or extended to ſeveral, as ſhall appear proper from the information received when the appointments are given. The act of Congreſs provides, that each aſſiſtant ſhall receive at the rate of one dollar for every one hundred and fifty perſons by him returned, where ſuch perſons reſide in the country; and that where ſuch perſons reſide in a city or town, containing more than 5000 perſons, ſuch aſſiſtant ſhall receive at the rate of one dollar for every three hundred perſons by him returned; but where, from the diſperſed ſituations of the inhabitants, one dollar for every 150 perſons ſhall be inſufficient, the Marſhals, with the approbation of the Judges of their reſpective diſtricts, may make further allowance, provided that the compenſation does not exceed one dollar for every fifty perſons returned. For a few of the ſouth-weſtern counties in this State adjoining the Blue-Ridge below, and for all the counties above the Blue-Ridge, I ſhall propoſe to the Judge of this diſtrict, ſuch additional compenſations as, upon a conſultation with him, ſhall appear neceſſary, and this will be done previous to my attending to give appointments. The buſineſs is to commence on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, and to cloſe within nine calendar months thereafter, and the ſeveral aſſiſtants are within the ſaid nine months, to tranſmit to me accurate returns of the perſons within their reſpective diviſions, according to a form preſcribed in the act, which will be furniſhed with the appointments. The act is too lengthy to be inſerted in an advertiſement, but as many copies of it are diſperſed through the country, it may generally be ſeen.—It will be expected that thoſe who apply for appointments, ſhall exhibit recommendations from the principal and known characters in their reſpective counties, expreſſive of their integrity, punctuality, and fitneſs for the buſineſs. When it is conſidered that this meaſure is to aſcertain the proportion of repreſentation of the ſeveral States in the Federal Government, and that the due weight to which this State is entitled therein, depends on the faithful execution of the act of Congreſs, it is hoped that gentlemen will be careful in their recommendations, and that all the good citizens of Virginia, will be ready to aid a full and fair enumeration of the inhabitants thereof.

EDWARD CARRINGTON, *Marſhal for the Diſtrict of Virginia.*

☞ *The* MEMBERS *of the* ALEXANDRIA SOCIETY for the PROMOTION of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, *are requeſted to attend at the Council-Chamber, on Friday Evening, the* 30*th Inſt.*

*By Order of the Preſident,*
*ELISHA C. DICK, Secretary.*

### TEN GUINEAS REWARD.

☞ THE above will be given to any one who will lodge information, with the Printers, of the perſon or perſons who lately committed ſeveral depredations on the Trees, Fences, &c. of the Mall, or Public Walk in this Town, upon conviction thereof.

## *Public Sales.*

On SATURDAY the 1ſt of May, will be expoſed for SALE, at the VENDUE-STORE,
A Variety of
## *Wet and Dry Goods.*

TAYLOR and WILSON, V. M.

TO BE SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on Saturday the 8th of May,

A HANDSOME three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, 18 feet front, and 30 feet deep, completely finiſhed, with a good KITCHEN, ſituated on Princeſs-ſtreet, near the corner of Union-ſtreet, now occupied by Mr. James Lowndes. One half of the purchaſe-money will be required on the day of ſale; the other half at twelve months, by giving bond with approved ſecurity. Should any perſon have an inclination to purchaſe by private ſale, the premiſes will be ſhewn, and the terms made known, by applying to TAYLOR and WILSON.

April 15, 1790.

☞ THE Subſcriber is now ſettling his Books and Accounts—he earneſtly requeſts all thoſe indebted to him to make immediate Payment, which, he hopes, from the Indulgence given, will be ſoon complied with.

JAMES WILSON.

Alexandria, April 1, 1790.

## *Robert Hamilton,*

At the STORE of Meſſrs. WILLIAM LOWRY & Co.
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per the RACHAEL, Capt. BLAKENEY from LONDON,

QUEENS' WARE in Crates, conſiſting of deep, ſhallow and ſmall Plates, and Cups and Saucers only; LONDON PEWTER, of the very beſt Quality, in ſmall Caſks, containing Plates, Diſhes and Baſons aſſorted; HUNTER PIPES in Caſes of 12 Groce each; BLANK BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals and Waſte-Books, ruled and lettered; black PEPPER; ROLL-BRIMSTONE; white LEAD ground in Oil; freſh NUTMEGS; VERDIGRISE.

*He has alſo for Sale*

HYSON TEA of a very ſuperior Quality; beſt GREEN COFFEE; LOAF-SUGAR; and ALUM SALT; all which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Alexandria, April 28, 1790.

☞ WHEREAS ſome evil diſpoſed Perſons have circulated a Report that I am in arrears to ſundry Perſons for conſiderable Sums of Money, due as Debts of Honour—Theſe Aſſertions are falſe, and I deſire any Perſon who has, or ever had, any ſuch Claim, to come forward, and make the ſame public.

April 28, 1790. SAMUEL BAYLY.

## *W. Lowry & Co.*

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brig RACHAEL, Capt. JOHN BLAKENEY, from LONDON,
A general Aſſortment of
## MERCHANDISE,

To be ſold by the PIECE or PACKAGE only, *viz.*

SUPERFINE and ſecond Broadcloths and Caſſimers; Durants; Wildbores; Joans' Spinning, Camlets, Luſtrings and Moreens; 4-4, ⅞ and ½ Iriſh Linens; ⅞ Sheetings; brown Linens; Dowlas and Scotch Shirtings; Oſnaburgs, Lancaſhire Sheetings and Ruſſia ditto; Coſſaes, Mull, Jaconet and Book Muſlins; Muſlin Aprons and Handkerchiefs; printed Calicoes; neat Shawls; Pulicat and Baliſore Handkerchiefs; printed Linen and Cotton ditto; plain, flowered and chequered Lawn Handkerchiefs and Aprons; French Cambries; Modes, Perſians and Ribbons; Men and Women's Thread and Cotton Hoſe; a Variety of Jacket Patterns; Sewing Silk; Twiſt; rich Imperial Buttons; Threads; Pins; Buckrams; Men and Women's Leather Gloves; Felt Hats; Cutlery, neatly aſſorted in Trunks; Ironmongery in Caſks; a large Aſſortment of faſhionable Buttons; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails and Brads; Ladies' faſhionable Riding Hats; Fuſtians, Jeans, Denims, Velverets, Cordurets and Satinets; Bed-Ticken; Apron-Checks; Linen and Cotton Hollands; Fancy Cords; Muſlinets; and a Variety of other Articles.

Alexandria, April 24. 1790.

## *Jonathan Swift*

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per the RACHAEL, Capt. BLAKENEY, from LONDON,
A good Aſſortment of
## *Birmingham Goods,*

LINENS, DOWLAS, CALICOES, FUSTIANS, JEANS, JEANETS, RIBDELIEUS, ROYAL RIBS, &c. &c.

*** The Birmingham Goods being a Conſignment, will be ſold by the Package only, for Caſh, or approved Bills on London.

☞ PORTER in Hampers.

Alexandria, April 29, 1790.

LETTERS in the POST-OFFICE at ALEXANDRIA, which, if not taken out, will be returned as dead Letters to the General Poſt-Office,

A. MASTER ASTON.

B. Andrew Blake, Mrs. Baker, Capt. James Boyd, Patrick Bowden, Capt. Wilſon Bouſh, Francis Boardman, George Blight, Robert Brown, Richard Blackburn, William Bowneſs.

C. James Clark, Thomas Copper, John Caſper, John Chriſtie, William Cahart, William Clements, Mr. Chriſtian, John Croſbie, David Cook, Charles Chriſtian, Capt. P. Chapple.

D. Capt. Jacob De Hart, Capt. Richard Davis, Ann Dalton, William Danell, Davey Davey, William Dinſmoor, Michael Delge.

E. Ephraim Evans.

F. Capt. James Fenwick, Daniel Fry, Capt. Folger, Mary Fitzgerald.

G. William Gunnell, James Graham, Samuel Gormley, John Girſon, William Gill.

H. Gilbert Harrow, Thomas Harwart, John Huſe, John Hana, Stephen Holmes, Capt. William Hawk, Joſiah Hatterſley, Samuel Hewſe, John Hunter.

I. Peter Johnſon, Hugh Jeffery.

L. George Leiper, Alexander Lang, Mr. Lewis, Comedian, Richard Ledger.

M. Stephen Minor, Capt. Iſaac M'Kenney, Thomas Mortimer, Peter Montgomery, Francis Maſon, Alexander M'Daniel, Capt. John Mullikin, John M'Gee, Thomas Maxwell, Matthew Murray, Daniel Jacket Moore.

N. James Neiſbett, James B. Nicholls.

O. John B. O'Kelly, William O'Niel.

P. Charles Pye, Capt. Paton, Joſeph Peabody.

R. Capt. John Rivett, John Robertſon, Capt. John Roads, William Robertſon, John Rivett.

S. John Smith, Mariner, Adam Schum, William S. Stone, George Smith, Thomas Savage, Buckner Stith, Thomas Scott, George Slutford.

T. John Travers, Stephen Thomas, Thomas Tomlinſon, Capt. Thomas Triplet, Capt. William H. Terrett.

V. Mr. Voiſu, Stage-Office.

W. George Wilſon, Eliſha Willams, Jane Wathel, Margaret Weſterhouſe, Patrick Walſh.

Z. Henry Zimmerman.

April 29, 1790.

### WANTED ON HIRE.

WANTED on hire, for a few months, or the remainder of the year, a NEGRO MAN and WOMAN SERVANTS, that have been accuſtomed to houſe-work. They muſt be honeſt and ſober, and by no means take ſnuff. Alſo, a MULATTO or NEGRO BOY and GIRL, of good diſpoſitions, from 12 to 15 years of age, for whom generous wages will be given.—For terms, apply at WILLIAM PAGE's Tavern.

Alexandria, April 28, 1790.

☞ BLANK MANIFESTS for Merchants, Captains of Veſſels, &c. to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

## POETRY.

### SONNET,

By PETER PINDAR, Esquire.

OH Fortune! do not tempt my heart
To stray from her my soul adores;
Amidst thy gifts the tear will start,
And every hour her loss deplores.

Her languid eyes and pallid cheek,
Shall often droop on Fancy's eye;
On Fancy's ear her sighs shall break,
And all the sout of sweetness die.

## PLAISTER OF PARIS.

THE Subscriber has imported from New-York, and left in the hands of Messrs. HARTSHORNE and DONALDSON, for Sale, a quantity of PLAISTER of PARIS, in barrels of 3½ bushels each; it is already ground and fit for immediate use—In Pennsylvania, New-York, the Jerseys and Maryland, many experiments have been made of this as a Manure, and it has proved the most useful of any yet discovered—a table spoonfull, to each hill of corn, laid on the top of the ground after planting, will make the crop considerably larger; and for upland meadow and flax it is also very good—The best season for sowing it is from the 1st of March to the last of May. There are also some excellent Rhode-Island POTATOES for seed, and a few Jars of best PICKLED OYSTERS. JESSE LAWRENCE.

April 22, 1790. 3w

THE Subscriber intends to leave this Town in a short time; he, therefore, requests those indebted to him to make immediate payment to enable him to satisfy his creditors. He will sell, on reasonable terms, for Cash only, a HOUSE and LOT, 22 feet front, and 38 feet 5 inches back.—ALSO, an excellent LOT adjoining, 25 feet front, and 35 feet back, both fronting on St. Asaph-street, in fee simple—if not sold, at private, he will expose the same to public sale. WILLIAM OWNBREAD.

Alexandria, April 22, 1790. 3w

## John Buzelet,

GARDENER *from France*,

OFFERS his services to the Public; he proposes to work by the Day, Week, Month or Year. He is provided with various kinds of Seeds, which he will dispose of on moderate terms.——He also prunes, grafts and inoculates Trees in the neatest manner—Apply to Peter Carville.

Alexandria, April 15, 1790. 3w

## *HYDER ALLY*

Is in high perfection, and stands this season at Mount-Ararat, the same place that he stood at last year, six miles below Piscataway, and will cover Mares at *Three Pounds* the season, and *Five Shillings* to the Groom; but the money must be paid at the stable door, or, at furthest, by the first of September.

HYDER ALLY is a fine gray, beautifully dappled, eight years old this spring, full fifteen hands three inches high, remarkably bony and active; his strong resemblance to his sire, whose colts are in high estimation, both for the turf and saddle, will be a considerable inducement to those who wish to breed fine horses; and the following pedigree (well authenticated) will prove him equal in blood to any horse in America:

He was got by the noted Arabian, his dam by Othello, his grandam (an imported mare, from the Duke of Hamilton's Stud) by Spot, his great grandam by Cartouch, his great, great grandam by Old Traveller, his great, great, great grandam by Sedbury, his great, great, great, great grandam by Childers, out of a Barb Mare.——Good pasturage will be provided for mares *gratis*, and every possible care taken of them; but escapes, or other accidents, must be at the risk of the owners.

PETER CORNEIL, Groom.

*Prince George's County, Maryland,*
*March 24, 1790.*

## WANTED,

A SUM of

## *Old Continental Money,*

For which Cash will be given.—Inquire of the Printers.

## BLANKS

Of various Kinds to be sold at the Printing-Office.

## BAJAZET

Is in high Perfection, and stands at Notley-Hall, the Seat of *H. Rozer*, Esq; and covers at *Three Pounds* the Season, and *Two and Six Pence* to the Groom. Wheat or corn will be taken in Payment, if delivered any Time in December.

BAJAZET is a fine black, with a few grey Hairs, 8 Years old, upwards of 15 Hands high, remarkably bony, active, strong, and spirited. He was got by the Arabian, out of as full-blooded a Mare as any in the State. Her Pedigree may be seen at any Time, and, if required, will be attested. Good Pasturage for Mares, *gratis*, but Escapes and Accidents must be at the Risk of the Owners.

NICHOLAS CRAYCRAFT, Manager.

March 31, 1790.

## MAHOMET

Will cover mares at the very low price of *one Pistole* each; the season to commence the 10th of April, and to continue until the last day of July. MAHOMET is a fine grey, beautifully dappled; was out of an imported mare got by the old Arabian; his pedigree may be seen at Cameron, where he will stand for the greatest part of the season, though sometimes, for the convenience of persons who put mares to him, he will be sent to Price's Tavern for one or two days in a week, and at the Old Court-House.

THOMAS WEST,
ROBERT SANDFORD.

April 15, 1790. 3w

The beautiful imported Horse

## VENETIAN

Will COVER MARES this season at the Hop-Yard, in Prince George's County, Maryland, near the Eastern Branch Ferry, four miles from George-Town, six from Bladensburg, five from the Ferry opposite Alexandria, and about five from where he covered last year, at *Five Guineas* a Mare, and a *Dollar* to the Groom, which may be discharged by paying *Three Guineas* a Mare, on or before the first day of August next, and a *Dollar* to the Groom when the Mare is covered.

VENETIAN is a fine bay, fifteen hands two inches high, with length and bone in proportion, was bred by Sir James Pennyman, Bart. of Yorkshire, and got by Doge, his dam by Jennison Shafto's Snap, who was sire to Goldfinder, Gnawpost, Daisy, and other good runners; his grandam by Old Fox. Doge was bred by Capt. Wentworth, and got by Regulus, a son of the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by Crab, his grandam by Dicar's Dimple, who was got by Leed's Arabian, his dam by Old Shanker, a son of the Davey Yellow Turk, out of a daughter of Dodsworth. Leeds's Arabian, was the sire of Leeds, Basto, and the grandam of Childers. VENETIAN's performances upon the turf were capital; the particulars of which will be advertised in the Maryland Gazette, or may be seen by examining the calendars of 1777, 1778, and 1779. His colts are remarkably handsome and stout.—There are near two hundred acres of good pasturage, under an excellent fence, *gratis*, and the greatest care will be taken; but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

March 24, 1790. OVERTON CARR.

*N. B.* Those gentlemen who neglected to pay last year, by the first of August, and, consequently, are accountable for the whole sum of Five Guineas, are informed that if they will send their Mares this season, and will pay the sum of Six Guineas by the 1st of August next, they shall have a receipt in full.

## *Royal Gift*

AND THE

## *Knight of Malta*

Will cover MARES and JENNETS, at Mount-Vernon, the ensuing Season—Thereafter one of them will be removed from thence.—The Price for Mares will be *Ten Dollars*, *Half a Dollar* per Week for Pasturage, and *Two and Six Pence* to the Groom; and for Jennets *Three Guineas*, and *Two and Six Pence*. No Charge will be made for Pasturage of the latter, provided they are taken away by the first of August; but if longer continued the above Price will be demanded thenceforward per Week. The Pasture and Fences are good, but no Warranty will be given against Escapes or Accidents.

The Qualities and Sizes of these two Animals have been often described; it is only necessary, therefore, to add, that they have increased in Size since last Year. JOHN FAIRFAX,

*March 1, 1790* Manager.

### THREE GUINEAS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Brig Commodore Hood, ROBERT RICHARDS, Master, *three sailors*, viz.—WILLIAM WHARM an apprentice lad, about 20 years of age, of a fair complexion, short brown hair, and about 5 feet 3 inches high.—JOHN TOLKIN, a native of Bremen, of a fair complexion, light hair, and 5 feet 7 inches high.—CHARLES VINCENT, of a brown complexion, dark hair, and 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. Any person who will apprehend said men, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or *one guinea* for either of them.

ROBERT RICHARDS.

Alexandria, April 15, 1790. 3w

## PROPOSALS

*For Printing by Subscription*

## A Book of Forms

*For the use of Justices of the Peace, Merchants, private Men, practising Attorneys and Students.*

—To consist of—

ATtachments, Recognizances for the Peace, for Bail; Warrants, Bonds, Bills, Notes, Powers of Attorney, Bills of Sale, Charter Parties, Bottomry Bonds; Deeds and Indentures of every Species and Denomination—Also a full Collection of Pleas and Declarations—The Book will further contain the *Articles* of *Confederation*—The *French Alliance* and *Treaty* of *Peace*—The *New Constitution* with the several *Amendments*—The *Bill* of *Rights* and *Constitution* of Virginia—The *Laws* of Congress respecting the *Trade* and *Commerce* of America, and every other Matter and Form, both under the old and new Government, that may be useful to the above Description of Men—To each Form will be annexed Quotations from, and References to, approved Authorities. As this Work must be attended with considerable Expense to the Undertaker; and, when completed, will be of great Utility, he trusts each Subscriber (to enable him to commence and carry it through) will pay down 10s. Virginia Currency; and, as a Compensation to him for the Production, upon the Receipt of the Book, (which shall be on or before the 1st of March next) neatly bound, pay other 10s. He has been induced to engage in this Business by the repeated Solicitations of Men belonging to the various Classes abovementioned, and relies upon the Countenance of those to whom his Proposals may be submitted.

CLEON MOORE, *Attorney at Law.*

Alexandria, April 20, 1790. 3w

## ECLIPSE,

From Berkeley County Virginia,

Will stand at Danby Farm, near the Falls-Church, Fairfax County, and cover mares at *twenty shillings* the season, or *eight shillings* the single leap; the money payable the first day of September, in cash or country produce, at its current value or price at that time.

ECLIPSE is seven years old this spring, a beautiful dark bay, upwards of fifteen hands high, active, stout and well formed; his sire was old Eclipse, whose high blood and performances were well known; his dam a Bolton mare. Eclipse has covered three years in Berkeley County, and is remarkable for getting large and active colts, which can be very fully proved by Mr. Robert and Mr. Thomas Rutherford, Mr. Bataille Muse, Capt. William Brady and many other gentlemen of that county. This horse will be shewn at Alexandria April court, on Monday and Tuesday, which renders any further description unnecessary.

CHARLES LITTLE.

Danby, April 10, 1790. 6w

### THREE GUINEAS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Brig Branchley, of London, Capt. JOHN RIVETT, *three apprentices*, viz.—JAMES HAWKINS aged 18 years, fair complexion, light long hair.—JOHN BIRD aged 17 years, fair complexion, long brown hair.—JOHN M'FEARSON aged 16, dark complexion, short black hair. Capt. Rivett offers the above reward to any person who will bring those three apprentices before Mr. William Hunter, jun. Whosoever shall be found harbouring said apprentices, after this date, shall be prosecuted according to law.

JOHN RIVETT.

Alexandria, April 15, 1790. 3w

### TWO GUINEAS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 20th of March, a likely *Virginia born Negro fellow*, named PETER, twenty-two years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high; carried off with him a blanket, a green broad cloth coat, and a reddish shag waistcoat, besides other clothes common to Negroes.—It is expected he will endeavour to pass for a freeman, having made an attempt of that kind before. All Masters of vessels are hereby forewarned from taking the said fellow on board, and all persons, whatever, from harbouring or employing him at their peril. The above reward will be given to any person, who will deliver the said fellow to the subscriber, near Manchester, and reasonable expenses. ABRAHAM SALLE.

Chesterfield, April 8, 1790. 8w

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, the 2d of this inst. Negro JAMES (alias James Stewart); he is a stout fellow, about five feet ten inches high, full eyes and thick lips; he says he is free, and that he served his time with a Mr. John Stevens, about 10 miles from Leesburg, in Loudoun County, Virginia: He has on a Negro cotton jacket, Osnaburgs trousers, white shirt and a pair of coarse shoes with hob nails.—He has also with him a pale blue broad cloth coat with neat buttons, a spotted jeans jacket and a pair of crimson velveret breeches, a tolerable good hat with a band and buckle. The owner (if any) is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, *Sheriff of Prince George's County Maryland.*

April 3, 1790. 3w.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by HANSON and BOND.